

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1823.

No. 176.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington June 7.	Fayetteville June 12.	Newbern. May 31.	Petersburg. June 7.
Brandy, Cogniac, . . .	gall.	140	100	150	175
Apple, . . .	40	42	45	55	40
Peach, . . .	50	75	75	85	50
Bacon, . . .	lb.	8	11	8	9
Beeswax, . . .	33	35	30	32	31
Butter, . . .	12	15	13	25	18
Coffee, . . .	23	26	25	29	30
Corn, . . .	bush.	60	65	65	70
Cotton, . . .	lb.	8	9	9	9
Candles, mould, . . .	10	13	16	12	15
Flaxseed, rough, . . .	bush.	100	107	70	—
Flour, . . .	bbl.	750	900	700	725
Gin, Holland, . . .	gall.	90	100	90	110
Country, . . .	38	40	43	45	50
Iron, . . .	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200
Lard, . . .	lb.	10	8	10	9
Lime, . . .	cask	150	200	300	—
Molasses, . . .	gall.	30	31	32	35
Porter, Phil., . . .	doz.	—	250	300	—
Powder, Amer., . . .	keg	—	700	800	—
Rum, Jamaica, . . .	gall.	82	85	80	110
West India, . . .	60	65	70	80	75
New England, . . .	37	40	40	45	45
Rice, . . .	cwt.	300	325	350	400
Shot, . . .	—	—	1100	1200	—
Salt, Liverpool, . . .	bush.	55	80	90	—
Turk's Island, . . .	45	60	65	—	—
Sugar, Brown, . . .	cwt.	750	850	800	1000
Loaf, . . .	lb.	—	17	20	15
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, . . .	—	—	150	175	—
Hyson, . . .	—	—	100	120	—
Young Hyson, . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Tobacco, . . .	cwt.	400	275	350	—
Tallow, . . .	lb.	9	10	8	9
Whiskey, . . .	gall.	37	38	40	40
Wine, Madeira, . . .	—	—	125	150	160
Teneriffe, . . .	—	—	125	150	175
Sherry, . . .	—	—	—	160	200
Port, . . .	—	—	200	325	—
Malaga, . . .	—	—	65	85	—

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of worn out land reclaimed in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fastest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best horse, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece of woolen felled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanket, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best pair of woolen stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of cotton stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough, on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements, for the benefit of the owners.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, Sec'y

April 2. 64-3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1823.

Benjamin Bullock

vs.

John Garrard, dec'd.

Justice's execution—

Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday of August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 2 87 1/2 74-6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1823.

Carter Garrard

vs.

John Garrard, dec'd.

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David Parker

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Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Raleigh Register.

Agriculture of North-Carolina.

LETTER VII.—TESTIMONIES TO THE
UTILITY OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.
To Charles Fisher, esq. Secretary of the Rowan
Agricultural Society.

SIR.—In the foregoing letters, it has been my object to show, that not only present, but permanent advantages are to be consulted by our agricultural societies;—that we ought not to attach so much importance to a single extraordinary crop, as to those improvements which stamp an additional value upon our soil and territory itself, and which will add to the wealth and convenience, and multiply the resources of all future generations;—and that to the board of agriculture, these permanent and general interests of our husbandry and our arts, will be especially committed: that hence, the discovery of certain mineral substances, is to be considered as adding to the native riches of a country and to the value of individual estates, even when those substances cannot be introduced immediately into use. Still further to illustrate this point, I have endeavored to show, in answer to the inquiry, *What substances does the mineral kingdom afford to agriculture and the arts*, that a great number of these, as iron, gypsum, salt, limestone, coal, free-stone, paints, dye-stuffs, slates and metallic ores, constitute the very soul of both agriculture and the mechanic arts, and are frequently sources of the greatest wealth to a community. I trust it has also been made clearly manifest, that North Carolina has strong and in many cases peculiar inducements, to turn her attention to this subject; and that nothing will so much promote the discovery of these useful articles as geological surveys, and no thing conduce so much to extend their use as to have a detailed report respecting them made to the board of agriculture; both to furnish materials of which to make out their own plans of improvement, and to be through them communicated to the public.

Although I cannot but think that such reasons have been offered, in connection with the views already exhibited, as will address themselves in a favorable manner to every liberal and candid mind, yet I am aware that with respect to almost every subject, people entertain different views; and where a proposition is new, it is liable to the suspicion of being "visionary." "Although," (says one) the reasoning seems satisfactory, yet I suspect there is some fallacy in it,—if the advantages to be gained were as great as is pretended, we should have heard of them before—we must make great allowances for the partiality and enthusiasm of the writer—he is too sanguine—how many fine schemes of improvement have we seen come to nothing!"

These letters are not intended for the perusal of those who are either indifferent or hostile to public improvements, nor to those with whom it is sufficient to say, "I do not see any use in it," and therefore infer that there is none; but still there are many who are cautious and slow in admitting whatever is proposed for their assent, though they examine with candour, and when once convinced, embrace with firmness. Such claim our high respect, and it is principally out of regard for them, that I now proceed to exhibit such testimonies in favour of geological surveys, as are derived from the lessons of experience or offered by the highest authorities. These testimonies are gathered from the following sources:

The British Board of Agriculture.

The French Government.

The Government of the United States.

The opinion of enlightened Statesmen

and the practice of extensive Land-

holders in Europe and America.

The authority of the best public Jour-

nals.

The Royal Society of London.

I. THE BRITISH BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. This body exhibits an example of the greatest effort that was ever made to improve the art and condition of agriculture, whether we consider the princely funds with which it was endowed, the intelligence and high standing of its members, the zeal and diligence with which its measures were prosecuted, or the great and important effects which it produced. At its head was a gentleman who had enjoyed the highest opportunities for acquiring the lessons of experience, having travelled for the purpose of gaining this experience through every part of Europe, and having acquainted himself to an astonishing degree of minuteness, with all the different modes of husbandry practised within the kingdom of Great-Britain.—The example of a board so liberal in

its constitution, and so efficient in its measures, will, so far as our circumstances correspond with theirs, afford a most useful pattern for imitation.* What then was the course pursued by the British board of agriculture? Their first object was to acquire all possible information relating to their purpose, and the second was to diffuse it to the greatest possible extent over the community. In collecting information, the first two objects specified were the following:

1. "The riches to be obtained from the surface of the national territory?"

2. "The MINERAL OR SUBTERRANEAN TREASURES of which the country is possessed?"

Queries embracing the numerous topics respecting which they desired information, were printed; and as a specimen of the zeal and industry with which they engaged in their enterprise, it is stated that, during their first session, 80,000 papers containing their queries, had been circulated; and that within six months after their second meeting 74 reports of parishes and counties had been rendered in full to the board. If in a country so well known as the kingdom of Great Britain, it was necessary to take so much pains to collect and diffuse statistical information, the inference respecting ourselves, and our unexplored territory, is plain as noon-day.

II. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. It is well known that the late emperor of the French, took the most unwearied pains to investigate the native treasures and resources of his empire, and on these predicated all his plans of greatness. Indeed can any thing be more obvious, than that every effort to improve the condition of a country, ought to be preceded by an extensive and intimate knowledge of its state and resources? Such was the opinion of the French emperor respecting the utility of that branch of knowledge which is now more particularly under consideration, that he took special care to have it thoroughly taught, not only in the universities, but also in all the military schools of France.—Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the moral character, or the political designs, of this extraordinary personage, no one will question that he exhibited the most profound and judicious views of internal policy, or that he was a consummate judge of whatever contributed to add to the inherent wealth and glory, or multiply the resources of France.

III. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Our own government also furnishes an example of the same enlightened spirit of bringing into notice the hidden resources of the country. The mission of general Pike to the head waters of the Mississippi—of Lewis and Clarke up the Missouri, both I believe, projected by president Jefferson and accomplished under his administration;—the expedition of governor Cass to the North-western territory, and of major Long to the Rocky mountains, supported on a most liberal scale, by the war department,—each and all of these enterprises furnish examples of the same spirit. The two latter expeditions were undertaken at a great expense: that of governor Cass consisted of thirty-eight persons including an escort of soldiers.—(Schoolcraft's Expedition, p. 78.) I have seen no statement of the expense of this enterprise; but it must evidently have been very great, since the company was exceedingly well furnished with every thing that could promote their convenience or further their object, and they were without doubt well paid for their services. Yet I do not know that any one has disapproved of this expenditure of the public money: on the contrary it has generally been considered as indicative of a highly enlightened administration. The plea for incurring such expenses in exploring the territories of the United States doubtless is, that the discoveries made, raise the value of the lands; this is precisely in accordance with those views which I have endeavored to exhibit, respecting the nature and tendency of such surveys. One of the principal objects contemplated in these expeditions was, to explore the Mines and Quarries of the respective territories;—but can it be more important for the United States to investigate the internal resources of her territories, some of which will probably remain uninhabited for ages to come, than it is for the state of North Carolina to explore those native riches which lie concealed within her own boundary, at her own door, and which she needs for immediate and daily use.

IV. THE OPINION OF ENLIGHTENED STATESMEN AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS. That the most distinguished politicians have generally taken great pains, and frequently expended large sums, in exploring the natural resources of the respective countries which they governed, it would be easy to show by numerous examples. It is upon the knowledge of these that they found their great plans of improvement, and it is by means of these that they are enabled to carry those plans into execution. It is only necessary to instance the late enlightened governor of the state of N. York;—who, by his expansive views of the resources of the state over which he presided, and his zeal to promote its improvement, has had no small share in

* See History of the Board of Agriculture by Sir John Sinclair, some account of which will be found in most of the Encyclopedias.

completing that stupendous work, the great canal, one of the most magnificent undertakings ever accomplished since the building of the walls of Babylon. This gentleman is known to have cultivated an intimate acquaintance with the study of geology, and was hence, personally, a competent judge of its practical utility; and, accordingly, in his speeches to the legislature of N. York, he repeatedly urged the importance of geological surveys, as of the highest value in developing the resources of the state. It may not be improper to add, that while most of our own citizens have been regardless of the mineral riches they possess, the same distinguished individual has preferred a request, to have a selection of specimens, illustrative of our geology, made and forwarded for his own study and use.

Of private individuals of high standing, who have borne testimony to the utility of geological surveys, I might adduce the names of several extensive land-holders in England, who have had minute surveys take of their own estates. In imitation of these high examples, one of the most public spirited, as well as one of the wealthiest of our own countrymen, (gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany,) has caused similar surveys to be made, not only on his own estates, but also of the entire counties of Rensselaer and Albany. The enterprise is thus mentioned in the American Journal of Science: "Under the direction of the agricultural society, of the county of Albany, a geological survey of that county has been recently executed by Dr. Beck and professor Eaton, with a particular reference to the improvement of agriculture. The attempt is novel in this country, and is creditable both to the patrons and agents in this work, which appears to be executed with laudable fidelity and ability."

And again: "We are informed that a similar survey is now making of the county of Rensselaer. The efforts are very creditable to those by whom they are directed, and among them no one certainly has stronger claims on public approbation and gratitude, than the distinguished individual (gen. Van Rensselaer) at whose sole expense, we are informed, both these enterprises were undertaken."

V. THE AUTHORITY OF THE BEST PUBLIC JOURNALS. The articles last quoted from the *American Journal of Science*, a work of the highest authority on subjects of this kind, would naturally fall under this head. Another extract may be made from the same work, which bears more directly on the subject before us. The editor, it appears, had been informed of the proposition which was formerly made to the board of internal improvements, and through them to the legislature, to effect a geological survey of this state, and expresses his opinion of it in the following terms:—"If adequately encouraged by the local government, or by patriotic individuals, the enterprise will produce very important advantages to science, agriculture, and other useful arts, and will prove highly honorable to the very respectable state of North Carolina. In no way, in our apprehension, could the same sum of money be more usefully expended, and it would be no small honor to have set the first example of the scientific survey of an entire American state." (Vol. V. 202.)

The *North American Review* lends the weight of its testimony to the same object. "So well established (says this able work) are the relations and connections of many rocks, and so confident are we of certain minerals in a certain set of rocks, that with some knowledge of geology, we can assure ourselves of the probable existence of coal, of gypsum, of salt, and of many other useful substances, beneath the spot on which we stand, before a shovel full of earth is removed. Do we desire to erect works of utility or ornament which shall withstand the ravages of time, geology will enable us to select the materials; nor shall we derive less aid in our endeavors to improve a barren soil, to build the most permanent roads, to produce the most transparent glass, the most delicate porcelain, or compact and durable pottery. These are a few only of the many inducements to the study of geology, and but a small proportion of the benefits to be derived from it." (Vol. XI. 228.)

VI. THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. This institution conferred their last annual medal upon the professor of geology, in the university of Oxford, for discoveries connected with his profession. These were not, indeed, in that instance, intimately related to the arts of life, but I introduce the fact here to show the sentiments of that body, as thus expressed by their illustrious president. "In presenting the medal to Mr. Buckland, Sir Humphrey desired him to receive it as a tribute of respect from a body which he believed to be impartial in its decisions, and which considered the advances science had made, rather than the nation, school, or individual, by which they were effected. He said he hoped his example would stimulate other members of the society to similar inquiries and labours, for that geology was abundant in objects of research, and most worthy of being pursued on account of its connexion with the useful arts;—from the happy views it affords of the order of nature, and the assistance it lends to true religion; and for the sublime objects it presents for speculation in the

great monuments of nature, marking the revolution of the globe." (Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, No. X.)

I hope, sir, the foregoing testimonies, will exempt the representation made in my preceding letters respecting the utility of the measure proposed by the Rowan Agricultural Society, from every suspicion of enthusiasm or groundless partiality.

It only remains to discuss the spirit with which the proposed enterprise is to be undertaken, and the means by which it is to be carried into execution,—topics which will occupy my next and concluding letter. With much respect, &c.

WALTER RALPH.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

If report speaks truth, the wildest dream of the alchemist has been more than realized by the achievements of science and the genius of modern discovery, and if the long-sought for philosopher's stone, by which baser substances could be transmuted into gold, has not yet been found, an invention of still greater importance has at length crowned the efforts of American chemists. It has long been known that the diamond, the most precious of all substances, is composed of carbon in its pure state. But although the powers of chemical analysis have been sufficient by repeated experiments clearly to establish this fact; yet the knowledge of it was of no practical importance to the world, because the powers of synthesis were not co-extensive with those of analysis, and no mode had been devised of imitating nature by uniting the constituents of this precious gem. In other words, the philosopher was able to convert diamonds into carbon; but he was ignorant of the art of converting carbon into diamonds.

If the experiments of professor Silliman can be relied on, this invaluable desideratum has in part been supplied. The last number of his *Journal of Science* contains an article on the philosophical instrument called the *Deflagrator*, invented by professor Hare, of Philadelphia, by which it appears that charcoal, plumbago and anthracite have been fused by the power of that instrument and transmuted into diamonds. The following extract contains his statement of the result of his experiment:

"On the end of the prepared charcoal and occupying frequently an area of a quarter of an inch or more in diameter, were found numerous globules of perfectly melted matter, entirely spherical in their form, having a high vitreous lustre, and a great degree of beauty. Some of them, and generally, they were those most remote from the focus, were of a jet black, like the most perfect obsidian; others were brown, yellow and topaz coloured; others still were greyish white, like pearl stones, with the translucence and lustre of porcelain; and others still limpid, like flint glass, or in some cases like hyaline or precious opal, but without the iridescence of the latter."

"I detached some of the globules and firmly bedding them in a handle of wood, tried their hardness and firmness; they bore strong pressure without breaking, and easily scratched not only flint glass but window glass and even the hard green variety which forms the aqua fortis bottles. The globules which had acquired this extraordinary hardness, were formed from plumbago, which was so soft that it was perfectly free from resistance when crushed between the thumb and finger."

It is said the globules obtained by these experiments of professor Silliman are perfectly limpid and could not be distinguished from portions of diamonds; that they cannot be of vitrified earthy substance contained in the plumbago; and that they are strictly non-conductors of electricity, as the diamond itself. Such striking analogies would seem to leave little doubt of the identity of the substances. The artificial gems have the brilliancy and hardness of the natural ones, and are derived from materials containing the constituents of the diamond.—But lest we should be deemed too sanguine, we will add Mr. Silliman's own comment on the result of the experiment, and those who are acquainted with his temperance, can judge of the degree of confidence, to which the discovery is entitled. "It will now probably not be deemed extravagant," says the *Journal*, "if we conclude that our melted carbonaceous substances approximate very nearly to the condition of diamond."

Should this discovery be fully confirmed, it will form an era in science, and figuratively as well as literally, shed new lustre upon our country. The names of Silliman and Hare will be placed upon the same roll with that of Franklin, and handed down to future ages, for the admiration of the world. Countries have been bought and sold for a single diamond; and what would be the triumphs of American genius and philosophy, if we should hereafter see domestic manufactures of this article established, and the coal of our markets transmuted into gems, to sparkle on the breast of beauty, taste, and fashion?

[N. Y. Statesman.]

Natural Wonders.—It is very surprising, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are within the United States, and yet scarcely known

to the best informed of our geographers and naturalists.

The one a beautiful fall in Franklin (Haberham) county, Georgia, the other a stupendous Precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Tuccoo fall is much higher than the Falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock; and, when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effects, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Tuccoo. The Table mountain, in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within 5, 7, or 10 miles of this grand spectacle, who have never had the curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now, however, occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes men of science.

Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one, in looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless, and helpless, and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence for the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one, on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination, a limitation, graduated by a reference to distances with which his eye has been familiar. But, in a moment, eternity, as it were, is represented to his astonished senses, and he is instantly overwhelmed. His system is no longer subject to his volition or reason, and he falls like a mass of mere matter. He then revives, and in a wild delirium, surveys a scene, which, for a while, he is unable to define by description or imitation. *Southern Paper.*

Fac Simile Edition of the Declaration of Independence.—The Washington City Gazette states that—Mr. William J. Stone, (an enterprising artist of that city,) has just finished, after three years labor, an excellent fac-simile copy of the entire document of the declaration of independence, wherein the original is transferred to the plate, letter for letter and dot for dot, with surprising minuteness and accuracy. This is the first attempt, we believe, ever made to accomplish such an interesting task, and certainly it has been executed throughout with surprising success. The various hand writings of the immortal signers are hit off with striking fidelity, and may fairly challenge a comparison with any of the efforts of those artists who have preceded Mr. S. in the same work.

Those who have not had an opportunity of viewing the original document, may have their curiosity fully gratified by an inspection of Mr. S.'s plate: indeed it will in a great measure supercede the necessity of referring to the instrument itself, now deposited in the archives of the state department; which, of late years, has been so thumbed and defaced as to have materially suffered in point of legibility.

New York, June 4.

A novel sight was presented yesterday in Maiden-Lane, by the removal of a three story brick house, a considerable distance back from the street, entire, and without the slightest injury. It is the building lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Sons, druggists, and as it stood on the eastern side of Maiden-Lane, was destined to the fate of the neighbouring houses, which have all been levelled to the ground. The ingenuity of Mr. Brown, however, has saved much expense which was at first considered inevitable, for by gradually removing the foundation and replacing it with large timbers framed like the ways used in launching a ship, he prepared it for a removal of twenty-one feet back, which he has already nearly effected. The new level of the street is to be from 12 to 15 inches higher than the old, which made it necessary to give the ways a corresponding elevation; this ponderous mass of brick was slowly moved up an inclined plane by the force of five iron screws, three of which are applied horizontally to the front of the building, and the other two in the cellar. So smooth and gradual was the motion, that not the slightest injury was visible, though we observed glass vessels standing on one of the mantle pieces; and the full adequacy of the force to the object, is proved by the fact that a considerable number of people were in the house, and were walking about the chambers in the third story during the removal.

Mr. Brown is a man of great mechanical genius, and a native of Massachusetts. It is hoped he will receive the encouragement due to so ingenious and useful an invention; which may save a large expense to the city every year. He has made other successful attempts of this sort, among which that of the house at Richmond Hill is the most remarkable, where he removed a large frame house, filled in with brick, and lowered it about 30 feet, with two stacks of chimneys standing. But this is the first experiment he has made on a building entirely of brick, and it bids fair to be equally successful. *Daily Adv.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Spain.

New York, June 8.

We are indebted to Captain Storey, of the ship *Louisa Matilda*, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 40 days from Cadix, for a regular file of Spanish papers to the 26th April, from which we make the following important and interesting extracts. By them it will be seen that the king of Spain has sent to the council of state a solemn declaration of war against the French, and that the Constitutionalists are actuated with a strong degree of enthusiasm. The French had not passed the Ebro on the 15th of April, and showed no disposition to do so. The army of the Constitutionalists was continually increasing and receiving reinforcements, guerrilla parties augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albufera, Arlaban, and San Marcial will be repeated all over the Peninsula. It does not appear that there is much uniformity in the operations of the French army, as nothing was heard from Barcelona of an invasion, although it was intended by the French to enter Catalonia and Guipuzcoa at the same time. Expresses were sent by the Spanish government to all the authorities as soon as they received notice of the French invasion, commanding them to proceed immediately to hostilities, with all the means in their power. The Spaniards are very busy in organizing their army, and the soldiers are all kindred to the defence of the capital, and appear determined to give their opponents a warm reception.

Translated for the National Advocate.

Seville, April 20.

We have learned for certain, that a decree of his majesty has been sent to-day to the council of state, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French. Even in this particular, we have the advantage of that government, which has so treacherously ordered an invasion of our territories without a formal declaration of war, against the custom of all civilized nations.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities, commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without omitting any.

According to intelligence received by the government the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the first fell from his throne under our blows—let us be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

Madrid, April 16.

They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion. They add, that Col. Gurra has arrived at Lerida with 2000 men, and Don Patricio Dominguez, with four pieces of artillery, and that they were going against Mequinenza.

April 17.

News from Santiago of the 9th states that the factious troops, collected and headed by the ex-governors Marin and Vasquez, were completely routed on the 4th. The mountains and plains were strewn with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken, with Vasquez, and many arms. This victory was gained by troops lately raised, and called *guineas*, or fifth-men.

This evening part of the artillery &c. from the depository at Segovia arrived.

News from Burgos has been received to the 15th. At that time the French had not passed the Ebro, and showed no disposition to do so. There were 6 or 7000 men in that city, and the squadron of artillery had returned which had marched out a few days before.

April 19.

The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French. The political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and general Morillo from Valladolid, express themselves thus: The French army is preceded by a vanguard of Frenchified Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quesada. The national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilbao, when they retreated on seeing the great superiority in number of the invaders. As soon as the column of the Frenchified Spaniards entered Vittoria, they laid a contribution of 8000 on the inhabitants; the commander made a proclamation calling all the young men to arms; they shot several militiamen and patriots, and plundered several houses; the French troops repeat the same atrocities. The commanders of the last endeavoured to stop these excesses, but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, who were intoxicated with the cries which they repeated. They heard very often that of "let the soldiers of the faith die," *muera los de la fe*. All the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos, flying from the enemies. The chief magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself with a column of 600 militia belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have re-united all the troops of the district

to act on the flank of the enemies. Gen. Ballesteros, with the troops, and some militia of the fifth district, have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro. Gen. Morillo, as soon as he heard of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war (*con una polebra terminada*) his words are very firm, to the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Beneveto for the seat of his operations, where he has ordered a member of each provincial deputation of the second and third districts to meet. General Abisbal has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th of July, and continues organizing his army with the greatest activity. He has placed four battalions in the barracks, which are exercised at every hour in the day, and he has ordered the artillery which was in Segovia, to be brought there; finally, he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

Seville, April 21.

Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements; the guerrilla parties which have begun to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albufera, Arlaban, and San Marcial, will be repeated all over the peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid, dated the 17th, which says: "Considering our circumstances, all is tranquil, and the pure royalists of Saint Louis will be received with valor and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merely to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured that they will pay dearly for their temerity. All the soldiers are running with a degree of glory and revenge."

We have news from the Peninsula, and reports of all sorts are continually in circulation. Part of the French army has certainly passed Vittoria, but that signifies nothing, for the nearer they come, they know they must divide, and the easier will be our warfare. The departure of the supreme tribunal of justice, the special tribunal of war, and the marine, and the inspection of all arms and many other corporations and private persons; have been determined on. Count Abisbal has made four propositions to our militia, on the part they are to take: 1st, the march towards Seville, to keep open a communication with government; 2d, that they form part of the army without additional pay; 3d, to admit into the guerrillas every militiaman who subscribes; 4th, those who choose to stay in Madrid shall give up their munitions, &c. to the army. The greater part of the militia have determined to go to Seville, and the battalions will therefore take their colors, music, and 600,000 reys in metal for their necessities. They will all leave the city in a few days. We have to-day supplied the city with a militia guard, and the count is to review us all at one o'clock, the garrison of the city and the troops of some neighbouring towns. All the troops now assembled in the field of the Guardians are full 12,000 men well clad and armed. Wine and rations are to be given after the review. The meeting has been in session several days to carry into effect a loan of 6 millions of reys, which the intendancy of this army considers immediately necessary.

A letter from Burgos mentions, that a great number of people are coming in from the north, telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of the French-Spaniards. It is said here that Gen. Ballesteros is at Saragosa. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemy's hands.

Philadelphia, June 9.

The packet ship *Philadelphia*, capt. Bowen, from Liverpool, has put us in possession of European dates two days later than before received. Captain B. left Liverpool on the 27th April, (Sunday.) The latest paper is of the 26th. We cannot believe that the present aspect of Europe will long continue as it now is. A very short period will bring it to a crisis, and determine whether liberty or despotism will be triumphant. For England to remain inactive, will be impossible. She now remains passive, allowing herself to be drawn as it were into a war, by the whole nation, that she may, for once in the annals of her history, have to record, that she commenced a war with the unanimous consent of her people.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Bayonne, April 15.

The French troops, on entering the Spanish territory, took with them nine days' provisions. Each soldier carried his own share, and the troops complained loudly of this burden. Since this supply has been exhausted, they are but badly off. The corps before St. Sebastian is obliged to live on pulse and roots.

The Asia is cruising before St. Sebastian. A French brigantine, loaded with provisions, has been carried into St. Sebastian. The provisions were purchased, after which the vessel sailed with prisoners. It was not expected that St. Sebastian would hold out as it has done; 800,000 francs were offered to the governor to induce him to surrender.

Conchy's division has approached Pampeluna, but has not blockaded it, and there is as yet free ingress and egress. The garrison consists of only

4,000 men. The local militia of that town, Vittoria, Tolosa, and the other places threatened by the French, have marched to join Ballesteros, who has assembled a force of 15,000 men. His headquarters are at Tarazona, on the skirts of the celebrated position of Montcayo.

Conchy and Molitor intend to attack him with three divisions. If their attack should be unsuccessful, the result in the present state of affairs will probably prove very disastrous for the French.

The French have not yet got sufficient besieging artillery for their operations. They are still bringing cannon from Vincennes.

Only fifty inhabitants have remained in Irun. Bilbao has recently furnished a volunteer corps of between 500 and 600 young men belonging to the principal families.

The bridge of Miranda has been destroyed.

The French begin already to feel, not only at St. Sebastian, but throughout their whole line, the deficiency of provisions. Flying columns of guerrillas move about between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. The pastor commands one party of 1500, and displays all his former activity. The parties hover round the French, harass them, and leave them nothing to eat except what they have in their immediate possession. Most urgent orders have been sent to Bayonne to forward supplies at any cost or risk.

General Morillo commands the army of reserve in Galicia. He takes a position between the Leon and Astorga with from 15,000 to 25,000 men.

Liverpool, April 26.

POSTSCRIPT.

The French Army continues to be impeded in its progress, by the resistance it has had to encounter at San Sebastian and Pampeluna. These places still occupy the time of the invading force. We say the time, for it does not appear that any very active operations are in progress against these places.

The leaders and agitators of this adventure appear not to have calculated upon any resistance, for they are stated to be without the means of a vigorous siege. The headquarters of the prince general have progressed to Vittoria. The advanced guard is as far as Miranda, according to the last accounts. That part of the army which remained on the French side of the Pyrenees, under Moncey, is said to be in motion to enter Catalonia, where Mina, of whose motions we have heard little lately, appears to be waiting to watch and check the progress of this division of the adventurers.

Some important successes have been obtained over the soldiers of the faith, by the constitutionalists, in the neighbourhood of Valencia. The king has not yet arrived at Seville; his health does not appear to have been at all injured by the journey as yet. The French army is understood to be in some danger of feeling inconvenience from the want of provisions.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 18.

University of North-Carolina.

At the commencement of the University of North Carolina, which took place on Thursday the 6th inst. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, composing the senior class, viz.

Samuel S. Bell, George S. Bettner, Alex. M. Boylan, Daniel W. Courts, Wm. S. Chapman, George F. Davidson, James H. Dickinson, John C. Ellerbe, Robert B. Gilliam, Thomas Graham, Isaac Hall, Thos. B. Haywood, Edmund L. Martin, Hugh Martin, Benjamin T. Moore, Victor M. Murphey, Richmond M. Pearson, John Rains, Benjamin S. Ricks, Matthew E. Sawyer, Alfred M. Scales, Samuel M. Stewart, Thomas Sumner, James A. Washington, George Whitfield, Robert T. Williamson, and Wm. L. Willis.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Richard Allison, James H. Oley, James Ruffin and Thomas B. Slade, alumni of the University.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Right Reverend John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North-Carolina.

Mr. Forsyth, our late minister to Spain, and his family, arrived at New York on Monday, in the ship *Othello*, from Bordeaux.

Naval—Captain HULL, we learn, will succeed Captain Stewart in the command of the Franklin and the naval force in the Pacific. Some changes, we also understand, will be made in the commands in the Mediterranean. These regular changes in commands and services of subordinate officers are highly salutary and proper. The limited number of ves-

sels in service will not admit of active employment for more than half our officers, and a twelve month's duty in the Mediterranean and a cruise or two in the West India seas, should be considered sufficient for a change of officers; and these prompt and current changes will keep up the emulation and industry of our officers, and prevent that rust and neglect which a long furlough on shore must necessarily produce. By assigning command and stations in turn, each officer may know when he may expect orders, and be therefore prepared.—*Nat. Adv.*

Late from Havana—The fast sailing brig *Thessalian*, Captain Conklin, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, in eight days from Havana, reports that a part of Commodore Porter's squadron continued to give convoy every Sunday. A part of the squadron have gone round the Island in search of pirates. No pirates have been heard of on the coast of Cuba, since the capture of the schooner *Pilot* of Norfolk. The squadron are constantly on the look out, and remain but a very short time in port; and the officers and crews are in good health.

African Colonization Society—The session of the board of officers and managers of the African Colonization Society was resumed yesterday at the appointed hour, Mr. CRAWFORD presiding. Several hours of serious debate on the interests of the Liberian Colony took place, and several measures of importance were adopted, of which an official report will be made to the public; after which, the board adjourned to the next meeting in course, which will take place at the City Hall, on the first Monday in next month, at 10 o'clock. There is great reason to hope that the measures which have been now taken, and the free interchange of opinion on the occasion, will have been of great importance to the prosecution of the objects of the association. *Nat. Intel.*

It is in contemplation in Massachusetts to erect a monument on Bunker Hill, in commemoration of the revolution.

Gold Mine—In the county of Anson, N. C. two miles from Rocky river, and about thirty five miles from this place, there has been recently discovered an extensive Gold Mine; in excavating which, twelve workmen are now employed with very considerable success. We have conversed with a gentleman who a few days since visited this mine; from him we learn the ore is exceedingly pure, and sells readily in its crude state, at 91 cents the penny weight. While he was present, one piece was dug up weighing twenty-two ounces, equal \$340 40 cts. One other piece had previously been found weighing forty ounces, equal to \$728. Gold is not found deeper than three and a half feet below the surface. There is a small creek running directly through this mine, the bottom of which being covered with millions of small particles of gold glittering through the limped stream, presents a very interesting and beautiful appearance. *Cheraw (S. C.) Intel.*

It is stated in the Arkansas paper that the notorious Tom Graves, who stands charged with having murdered an Osage woman and several children, has been taken. The order to arrest him was issued by the superior court of Arkansas Territory. Mr. Biscoe, the deputy marshal, procured volunteers from Crawford county, and arrested Graves at his own house. He had just painted himself for battle, being about to take revenge on some Indians who had stolen several negroes from him. Stratagem was used to convey him to Arkansas, as the Cherokee nation of Indians were determined to prevent his being tried by the civil courts of the United States.—Graves is said to be a full-blooded white man, but has been raised among the Indians from his earliest infancy, and is totally ignorant of his parentage or the place of his nativity. Although he is a white man by birth, he is said to possess to their fullest extent, all the habits and principles of the Indian or savage.

In Camden county, Ga. on the 24th ultimo, a negro, by the name of Burrell, was tried for the murder of a Mr. Gillett, and sentenced to be hung, his head to be severed from his body and stuck upon a pole, and his body committed to the flames!

At the supreme court of Plymouth, Mass. *Lathrop Shurtliff* was convicted of an attempt to poison his two daughters, by mixing arsenic with their coffee.

We have heretofore noticed the refusal of the Cherokee Indians to meet commissioners appointed by the president of the U. States, to treat with them for the lands they hold within the limits of the state of Georgia. The following resolution of "the head chiefs, members of council, and members of the national committee," at a meeting held at New-Town, in the Cherokee nation, on the 23d of October last, assigns the grounds of that refusal:—"Resolved by the national committee and members of council, That the chiefs of the Cherokee nation will not meet any commissioners of the

United States to hold a treaty with them on the subject of making cession of lands, the property of the Cherokee nation, as we are determined hereafter never to make any cession of land, having not more than sufficient for our nation and posterity, but on any other business not relating to making a treaty of cession, we will at all times during the session of the national council at New-Town, receive the United States' commissioners or agents with friendship and cordiality, and will ever keep bright the chain of peace and friendship, which links the Cherokee nation and the government of the United States."

A point of Law—The following novel case occurred at the May term of the Municipal court for the City of Boston.

William Merrill, alias William Swett, was convicted of breaking and entering in the night time the store of Messrs. Heywood & Fisher, on the 8th of February last, and stealing a large amount of goods. Solitary imprisonment ten days, and confinement to hard labour for seven years in the State Prison.

During the trial of Merrill, and after the testimony for the commonwealth was closed, one of the jurors was attacked with an hemorrhage of the lungs, and prayed the court to be instantly permitted to return to his home. Being examined on oath, he declared he could not remain in the court, but with extreme danger to his life, and that it would not be possible for him to resume his duty as a juror at the present term.—He had formerly been a physician in the naval service of the United States. The juror was immediately discharged from further attendance.

J. T. Austin, Esq. county attorney, offered to proceed in the trial with the eleven remaining jurors, to which the prisoner would not consent.—That jury was then discharged, and at the opening of the court the next morning, a new jury was impanelled to try the case; who, after a long and deliberate investigation, pronounced the prisoner guilty. S. B. Parker, esq. his counsel, submitted to the court a motion in arrest of judgment, and for the prisoner's discharge from custody, for the cause that the first jury having been discharged from the indictment without the prisoner's consent, he could not be again tried, and the proceeding before the second jury were in violation of that principle of the constitution of the United States which declares "that no person shall be subject for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." On the last day of the term, the court, after a full consideration of the authorities, overruled the motion, and held, that, by law, there rested in the court's discretion to discharge the jury in all cases; but that it was to be exercised only in extraordinary and striking circumstances, where, like the present, there would otherwise arise a failure of justice, and a great offender would escape from the just retribution of his crimes.

MARRIED.

At Charleston, S. C. on Monday 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Gen. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of Milton, to Miss ANNA HAYES JOHNSON, eldest daughter of the hon. Wm. Johnson, of that city.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
June 11	54	70	76
12	57	78	84
13	64	85	91
14	70	87	95
15	72	87	93
16	72	86	93
17	73	86	92

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING, for Fredell circuit, will commence on Saturday the 2d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following, at Hickory Grove, three miles east of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C.

2. For Salisbury circuit, at Ebenezer M. H. on Deep river, Randolph county, one mile from Mendenhall's mill, on Saturday the 9th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

3. For Guilford circuit, at Mount Zion M. H. lower part of Stokes county, to commence on Saturday the 16th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

4. For Caswell circuit, at Prospect M. H. in the south part of Caswell county, eighteen miles north-west of Hillsborough, to commence on Saturday the 23d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

Lewis Skidmore.

June 17.

75—

NOTICE.

THE immoral life and unfaithful conduct of my wife Polly, has, after much and long forbearance on my part, compelled me to separate myself from her: I cannot longer recognize her as a wife, or the mistress of my family; and I consider myself absolved from all obligation to contribute to her maintenance, and thereby enable her to aggravate the injuries she has done me: I therefore caution all persons not to supply her with any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay one cent for her, and I am advised that I am under no legal obligation to do so.

James Roney.

Hawfields, Orange county, }
June 14, 1835. }

The Shorter Catechism,
for sale at this office.

From the Washington City Gazette.

HARD TIMES.

Addressed to the American People.

Hard times! from every quarter is the cry. Hard times, indeed! The fact I do deny. Is it hard times, when, if the truth you tell, You must confess you live extremely well? On best of meats and wheaten bread you dine, And drink in plenty, whiskey, ale, or wine; Dress fine as lords; move to and fro at ease, Work when you choose, and play where'er you please.

O Providence, have such a people cause, (People who own no sovereign but the laws!) To mourn their plight, thy mercies to decry, Because on wings of gold they cannot fly! Ungrateful race! to whom your God hath given, The best, the choicest, richest boon of heaven. Turn but your eyes to Europe's distant shore, Silence your groundless complaints, and sigh no more.

There view your fellow man—behold his doom,

Bound to the soil or fasten'd to the loom; For prices and nobles daily forced to toil, Who of his labor make a sport and spoil; A scanty pittance to their victim give, And call it charity to let him live. Your fate with his, Americans! compare; Be thankful, and your murmurings forbear.

WARNING TO DUELLISTS.

MR. EDITOR—I am, sir, a native of Ireland, of one of the best families, and have considerable property in that kingdom. I was educated in the university of Dublin, where my birth and fortune recommended me to the notice of many young fellows of the first distinction. In the variety of acquaintance with which I was at that time favoured, I contracted a friendship of the warmest kind, with a young man of quality, of my own age, whom I shall beg leave to mention by the name of Henry. Perhaps few men ever possessed so many qualifications to command universal esteem. Joined to one of the clearest heads in creation, he was blessed with the most benevolent of hearts, and was, in short, all that the most romantic can fancy of their heroes, and all that the ancient heathen could imagine of their gods.

Henry had a sister,—poor Maria! nearly of age; I had another,—happy Charlotte! close upon twenty two; the friendship subsisting between him and me produced an equal esteem in the young ladies, and both continually dwelling on the praises of their brother, it was no wonder that Charlotte entertained the most tender sentiments for him, or that the bewitching Maria should cast a favourable eye on me. Not to take up your time, sir, Henry and I grew passionately in love with the sisters of each other, and proud to have the opportunity of rivalling, as I may say, our friendship, we agreed upon paying our addresses, which were kindly received, and one day appointed for the celebration of the two weddings, to the infinite satisfaction of both our families,—but, O sir, the eve of our wedding day!—How justly may I cry out with the poet,

For ever hated be that fatal hour,
For ever comfortless the morn;
No sun to shed its salutary power,
Or mark the circling period I was born!
But let ill fortune all array'd in tears,
Be doom'd attendant on the time alone;
The church-yard screech-owl bode uncommon fears.

And fright the midnight traveller to stone!

Henry and I, sir, had just parted from our mistresses, and retired to sup at a tavern, to take leave of our bachelorism with a select party of friends. Two or three hours we passed in the most agreeable manner, when, unfortunately, an argument arose between him and a gentleman in company about a superior excellence of lobsters or crabs. Trivial debates have been justly remarked to produce the most fatal consequences—this was unhappily the case with us. I saw Henry exert a warmth which I fancied rather too vehement and took the liberty of hinting my opinion. The conversation was in an instant changed, and his whole resentment turned against me; he called my friendship for him in question, and made so many observations that I could not avoid a little of the acid in my replies. The quarrel of friends is always the most bitter; things that would appear indifferent in others, carry an additional poignancy from them, and a retort, which would seem trifling in a common acquaintance, is a crime of the most unpardonable color in a friend; the very consideration that should mitigate, becomes an aggravation of the fault, and the most striking plea why we should overlook an error, is constantly the reason why we will not. —This, sir, was our situation; Hen-

ry thought it hard that I, of all men, should offer him an offence; I thought it equally cutting of all men, to receive an injury from him:—in this frame of mind we proceeded from severity to severity, till, at last, he gave me the public lie. There was now but one means of satisfaction left; the company instantly broke up, and Henry and I appointed to meet at the Phoenix park by seven the next morning, attended each by a friend.

To say how I passed the intervening night, is impossible;—suffice it that I endured the torments of the damned. My anger against Henry disappeared the moment all our former friendship was recollected, and my heart dropped blood to think, when I was no longer offended, of the fatal necessity of seeking for revenge. My love for his adorable sister, struck me to the soul, and what did I not suffer in the consideration of his passion for mine; but alas! sir, the tyranny of a horrid custom obliged me to suppress every laudable tendency of these salutary reflections, and drove me to violate every suggestion of my reason every argument of my friendship, and every mandate of my God.

The morning came, and we were both at the appointed place at least an hour before the time. Poor Henry! I saw his heart was equally distressed with my own, and more than once complained of a cold, to wipe a tear that would rise in spite of his attempts to keep it down. You must know, sir, that in Ireland we are much too brave to have any notions of humanity, and much too sensible to hear any ridiculous arguments of justice and truth. It is necessary to commit a fashionable murder before your reputation can be established, and quite essential, if you would possess the esteem of every body, to deserve the detestation of all. In a country actuated by this monstrous notion of honor, it is not to be supposed that our seconds took any great pains to reconcile us, and there was no possibility of making the first advances ourselves. Thus circumstanced, we retired to our ground melting with mutual friendship and concern, yet obliged to counterfeit the appearance of hatred and revenge. Pistols were our weapons, sir; and so little enmity did we entertain, that we each cried fire three several times, both intending to stand the shot, and discharge our pistol in the air.—Surprised that neither of us fired, my second cried out to Henry's, "Damn me, the fellows are afraid of one another." This reflection roused us in an instant, we both discharged, when Henry's ball tore away a piece of my hat, and mine, entering his temple a little above the eye, blew off the upper part of his skull, and left him dead upon the ground.

What would I have then given for some mountain to cover me for ever! I tore my hair, beat my face, blasphemed my God; at last, recollecting myself, I ran to another pistol, and would have driven the contents through my own head, had I not been immediately disarmed by the seconds, who were surprised I should feel any concern for the murder of my friend. I was carried home, sir, in a state bordering on distraction, calling upon poor Henry, and wishing for his fate, "for in my sense it was happiness to die." The violent agitation of my spirits brought on an immediate fever, in which I continued senseless five weeks, and the first news I heard upon my recovery, was, that my amiable Maria, at the sight of her brother's corpse, had fallen into successive fits which lasted three days, and then carried her off,—and that my unhappy sister Charlotte was confined in her room having gone distracted upon the first intimation of the accident.

O! sir, to a mind not utterly depraved, not totally divested of feeling, ten thousand deaths must have been more welcome than the knowledge of these unhappy consequences. Fearful of the effects which the intelligence would have on my temper, my friends never suffered me to remain a single moment alone, till the late excellent doctor, the celebrated bishop of Cloyne, convinced me I was in no proper situation to die, and to the admirable lessons of that excellent moralist, it is owing that I have not the crime of suicide to add to the madness of my sister, the death of my love, and the murder of my friend.

On my entire recovery, sir, I could not bear the thoughts of remaining where I had sacrificed all happiness in this world, and endangered my everlasting felicity in the next, I set sail for England, and purchased a little concern within

three miles of the capital, where I have now resided five and twenty years, receiving no visits, desiring no company, and making no friends. When I look back upon the board of blessings, which I might have possessed, and consider at how small a rate I have parted with them all, reflection harrows up my very soul, and points out the wide, wide differences between a sense of imaginary honor, and the justification of a good conscience, the applause of foolish acquaintances, and the approbation of my God. I am far from superstitious, sir, but I never go to bed without fancying I see my poor friend Henry the moment I put out the candles. If, sir, the repetition of my story will be of any service to your readers, I shall think my time well employed in transcribing it, but desire I may be known only by the name of, yours, &c.

(FERDINAND.)

PUMPING.

TOWN HALL, London, April 5.

At an early hour on Saturday some ladies were ushered into the office and accommodated with seats, two of whom, on the appearance of the magistrate, namely, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, and her daughter, Miss Eliza Morrison, stood up to answer to a curious charge made against them by their neighbour, Mrs. Mary Perkins. The other ladies attending as friends of the accused.

The pith of complainant's statement appeared to be this: she keeps a respectable lodging house in Mazepond, and has in her service a girl of about 14 years of age. The Morrison family are her neighbours, and have kindly taken her concerns under their inspection, never failing, on perceiving the girl passing on her mistress' errands, to call her in and pick her brains, or, according to the vulgar, "pump her," touching the domestic arrangements of her mistress, and the incidents that occur in her house. This, as Mrs. Perkins very justly observed, was "not fair, as it is not always pleasant to have one's concerns gazetted." On discovery of this unhandsome conduct on the part of the defendants (who were only known to her as having disturbed the quiet of several other families in the neighborhood during their residence amongst them of about six months,) she chid the girl soundly, and insisted on her not going into Mrs. Morrison's house again.

In spite, however, of this injunction, in a few days afterwards she missed the girl for better than two hours, and judging how matters stood, went to Mrs. M.'s door and inquired for her, and was immediately attacked, tooth and nail, by Mrs. M. and her daughter, who, together, bestowed a large assortment of vile epithets upon her, among which "baggage, rubbish, and trumpery," were conspicuous—the young lady going so far as to hold up her lily white "mauley" in *terrorem* within an inch of the complainant's nose. To all this the latter answered not, but in true spirit of Christian humility, rebuked them in silence. The complainant then went on to say, that the extraordinary sitting, which, to the best of her belief, lasted above two hours, she afterwards learnt from the girl, was occupied in a strict examination as to her diet, and whether it was true that she was fed upon "fat dabs of mutton?" And she concluded with desiring the girl to stand up.

Catharine Newcombe, the girl in question, immediately presented to the magistrate a pair of fine cheeks "like thumping red potatoes," which did infinite credit to her mistress's fare, and gave comfortable assurance of the wholesome quality of the "dabs of mutton" she was fed with. The lady's inquisitors, in a very fidgety way, disavowed any sinister intention, and protested it was done with charitable and humane motives towards the girl, whom they understood had been taken from the parish, and was destitute of friends.

The sitting alderman, Joshua Jonathan Smith, however, gave them to understand he conceived their conduct both meddling and disgraceful, and recommended a strict abstinence from such acts of charity in future.

One of the young ladies from the corps de reserve here made a sideling movement towards the magistrate, and attempted to throw in a word or two edgewise, but receiving a smart check, retrograded in quick time.

The complainant intimated she had no wish to gratify in the business other than to prevent a recurrence of such conduct on the part of the defendants.

The matter rested for the present on the ladies entering into a parole engagement to mind their own business in future.

From an English Paper.

A Highlander entered a haberdasher's shop in Perth the other day, and asked for a piece of scarlet cloth to make him a waistcoat.—The rustic manners of the Gael met some young women who were at the counter giggling; and the shopman, willing to afford them sport, began to play off his small wit upon the stranger. "So good man, ye want a piece off scarlet? Would you know scarlet if ye saw it?" "I think I would," replied the mountaineer. The shopman threw down a piece of blue cloth: "Is that scarlet?" "Hout no, no! that no be it." A piece of green cloth was produced, the same question was repeated, and received a similar answer—to the great amusement of the querist and his female friends, who were at no pains to conceal their mirth. The Highlander took revenge in his own way: He put his nose to the cloth, and affected to judge of the colour by the smell. The shopman, at his request, did the same; but the instant he bent his nose towards the counter, the Highlander seized him by the ears, and made his nasal protuberance come in such violent contact with the boards, that the blood sprang from it. "Tat," said the Highlander, "is ta colour o'scarlet tae ye noo, lad;"—and he walked away.

CHARITY.

"Charity," says an old writer, "is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands. Gifts and alms are the expressions, not the essence of virtue. A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being charitable, and may be charitable when he is not able to bestow any thing. Charity is therefore a habit of good will or benevolence in the soul, which disposes us to the love, assistance and relief of mankind, especially of those who stand in need of it.—The poor man who has this excellent frame of mind, is no less entitled to the reward of this virtue, than the man who founds a college."

What a wide contrast between this picture of charity and the every day practice of the self-styled charitable ones of the world! How very few among the best of us practice any thing like a charitable spirit, or cultivate any thing like a charitable temper! And yet how many of us are cherishing the delusive idea that we are living in the exercise of this virtue!

An Active Schoolmaster.—According to the German Pedagogic Magazine, vol. 3. p. 407, died lately in Spain, a school master, who for 51 years had superintended a large institution with old fashioned severity; from an average inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers had calculated that in the course of his exertions he had given 911,500 canings, 124,000 floggings, 209,000 castodies, 136,000 tips with the ruler, and 22,700 tasks to get by heart; it was further calculated that he made 700 boys stand on peas, 600 kneel on sharp edges of wood, 5,000 wear the fool's cap, and 1,700 hold the rod. How vast the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator.

Whitehaven Gazette.

Difference between Gout and Rheumatism.

A Frenchman, being afflicted with the gout, was asked, what difference there was between that and the rheumatism. "One very great difference!" replied Monsieur.—"Spose you take one vice, you putty your finger in, you turn de screw 'till you bear him no longer—dat is de Rheumatism—den, 'spose you give him one turn more; dat is de gout."

ANECDOTE.

The following dialogue is said to have passed between two negroes, soon after the surrender of Cornwallis, at Little York.

Mingo—Hallow, brudder Sam—how you do? Sam—O don know, brudder Mingo—mighty poorly. M.—Poorly! indeed! you no hear de news? S.—No, what sorter news? M.—Why don't you know dat great man dey call Cornwallis? S.—Yes, I hear nuff 'bout him shooting white folks all over de country. M.—Well, I tell you what; he no Cornwallis now, he Cob-Wallis—Ginral Washington done shell all de corn off him too slick.

Organizing the militia.—A militia captain in one of the southern states, during the late war, being told that a regiment was to be organized for special service, exclaimed.—The damned fools, they'd better stick in the drum and file than to go to the expense of buying organs.

Melancholy Effect of Fright.—In our paper of Saturday last we announced that a fire had occurred at the extensive shoe manufactory in front of the Blind Asylum, in the London-road, which was got under without material damage. Mr. Mackenzie, the proprietor, was at a short distance from home at the time it broke out, and was instantly sent for express. He mounted the messenger's horse and set off from his friend's in the greatest agitation; so much so, that he rode over a fine bay in the Lambeth road, but happily without seriously injuring him. On his arrival at the ware-house, he found four of the Union-hall police-officers and some neighbours, through whose exertion the fire had nearly been got under, before the arrival of the fire-office engines. His alarm, however, was so great, that he was utterly unconscious of the presence of friend or foe; and though by this time all danger had subsided, he continued for a long period in a state of absolute stupor that alarmed his family. Medical advice was called in, and every attention paid to his distressing situation. Nothing, however, could relieve him; and though the damage to the house was immaterial, his stock uninjured, and he was also fully insured, he never recovered the sudden shock he sustained; the malady increased so rapidly, that all hopes of saving life vanished, and he expired on Tuesday, a victim to excessive agitation.

Wash. Gaz.

When about departing for the race course on Tuesday last, Mr. Randolph suggested to some gentleman that it would be a good time to elect a president of the United States, as there would be an assembly of 50 or 60,000 people from the different parts of the union, and probably every state would be represented. On his return however to the city, he remarked that he was glad his proposition had not been acceded to as he had no doubt that if the election had taken place there, Purdy would have been chosen over any other man in the Union! [Com. Adv.]

A Miraculous Escape.—On the 25th of May, the house of a Mr. Palmer, in Camden, (Maine,) was struck by lightning and his son and daughter considerably injured. The rings in the young lady's ears were melted, but both she and the boy are fast recovering from the shock.

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels of good sound CORN, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20.

71-6w

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall,

On Monday, the 25d of June next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about five hundred acres, lying on the waters of Cam creek—also, the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to a lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, Trustee.

May 12.

70-6s

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place at the Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, on the Thursday after the fourth Monday in August next, when the officers for the next year will be elected. It is expected that the members will pay their dues on or before that time.

J. Taylor, jr. Sec'y.

June 2.

75—

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3.

73-1f

NOTICE.

AT May term, 1823, of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration upon the rights and credits of James McClure, deceased, was granted to me: all those indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Jacob Summers,

Administrator.

June 3

73-3v